

NOV 19 1923

Part of the money received from the sale of this ISSUE will
be contributed to the RELIEF FUND of the SUFFERERS
- - - from the EARTHQUAKE and FIRE - - -

ESTABLISHED 1910

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A Representative Monthly of Things Japanese

FOUNDED BY HON. S. HIRAYAMA

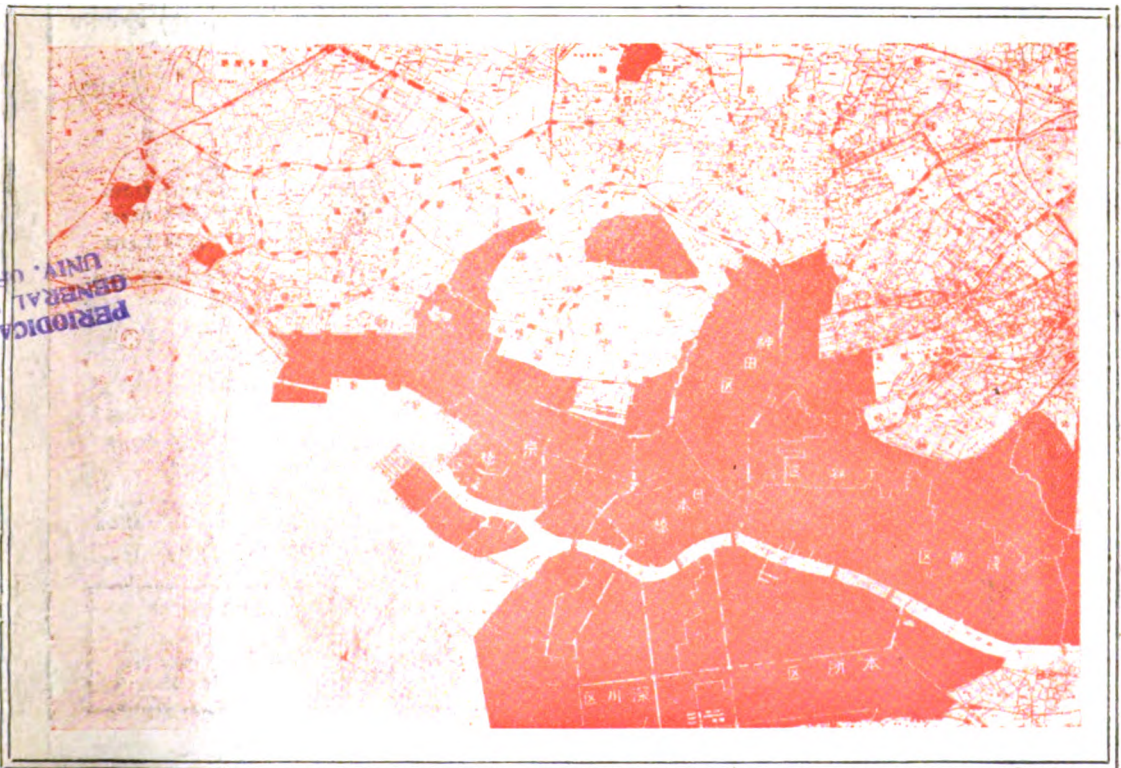
ジャパン、マガジン

第十四卷第四號

Vol. XIV

OCTOBER, 1923

No. IV



PRICES:

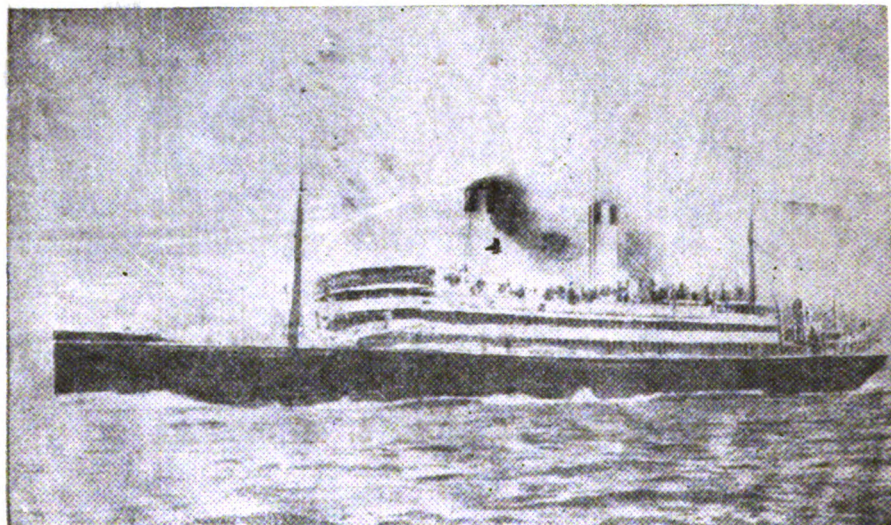
THE JAPAN MAGAZINE CO., TOKYO, JAPAN

Digitized by Google



TOYO-KISEN-KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)



The Semi-Tropical Trans-Pacific Line

PLYING BETWEEN

SAN FRANCISCO—HONGKONG

VIA

HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, DAIREN,
SHANGHAI AND MANILA

FLEETS

S.S. Taiyo Maru	Dispt 22,000 tons	S.S. Siberia Maru	Dispt 20,000 tons
S.S. Tenyo Maru	22,000 tons	S.S. Korea Maru	20,000 tons
S.S. Shinyo Maru	22,000 tons	S.S. Persia Maru	9,000 tons

Service and cuisine unexcelled. Thoroughly modern, and up-to-date. Equipped with wireless Telegraph, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort

South American Line

S.S. Anyo Maru	Dispt 18,700 tons	S.S. Rakuyo Maru	Dispt 17,500 tons
S.S. Ginyo Maru	16,500 tons	S.S. Bokuyo Maru	16,500 tons
S.S. Seiyo Maru	14,000 tons		

The only Regular Direct Service between the Orient (Hongkong, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama), Hawaii (Honolulu Hilo), United States of America (San Francisco, Los Angeles), Mexico (Salina Cruz), Panama (Balboa) and South America (Callao, Monense, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso).

YOKOHAMA OFFICE

No. 5 Yamashita-cho
Tel. No. Honkyoku
4400 . . . 4405

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO

Eirakucho, Kojimachi-ku
Tel. No. Marunouchi
1530 . . . 1533

KOBE OFFICE

No. 7 Bund
Tel. No. Saunomiya
13, 14 15

MITSUBISHI BANK, Ltd.

Cable Address .

Iwasakibak

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE
BUSINESS

Capital . . . Y. 50,000,000

Head Office :

Marunouchi, TOKYO

Branches and Agencies :

London, New York, Shanghai, Osaka, Nakanoshima (Osaka), Senba (Osaka), Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Fukagawa (Tokyo), Marunouchi (Tokyo)

**MITSUBISHI NAINENKI KABUSHIKI
KAISHA**

(Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :

Nainenkitokyo

MANUFACTURERS OF INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES, AEROPLANES, AUTOMOBILES, Etc., Etc.

Capital . . . Y. 5,000,000

Head Office :

Marunouchi, TOKYO

Works :

Nagoya, - Kobe

**MITSUBISHI DENKI KABUSHIKI
KAISHA**

(Mitsubishi Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :

Electric, Tokyo

MANUFACTURERS OF GENERATORS, MOTORS, TRANSFORMERS & OTHER ELECTRICAL MACHINERIES

Capital . . . Y. 15,000,000

Head Office :

Marunouchi, TOKYO

Works :

Nagoya, Kobe

MITSUBISHI KOGYO KAISHA, Ltd.

(Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :

Iwasakimin

PRODUCTS OF COAL, METALS AND
OTHER MINERALS

Capital . . . Y. 100,000,000

Head Office :

Marunouchi, TOKYO

Mines and Collieries :

Osaruzawa, Ikuno, Sado, Etc.

Metallurgical Works :

Refineries and Factories :

Osaka, Naoshima and Fushimi

Coke Works :

Makiyama

Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory :

TOKYO

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Trading Co. Ltd.)

Cable Address :

Iwasakisal

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BROKERS, SHIPOWNERS

Capital . . . Y. 15,000,000

Head Office :

Marunouchi, TOKYO

Branches and Agencies :

Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Wakamatsu, Nagasaki, Karatsu, Otaru, London, Berlin, Paris, New York, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Dairen, Singapore, Etc., Etc

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

Contents for October, 1923

1. EDITORIAL	95
2. EARTHQUAKE DISASTERS IN TOKYO AND KWANTO	96
3. THE CAUSE OF GREAT EARTHQUAKE	101
4. THE NEW CABINET	102
5. BUSINESS CONDITIONS AND INVESTMENTS	105
6. PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITION OF JAPAN	110
7. PRIMARY SCHOOLS AFTER THE DISASTER	111
8. ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPAN RED CROSS	112
9. MONTHLY RECORD OF EVENTS	117
10. FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS	122

SUBSCRIPTIONS :

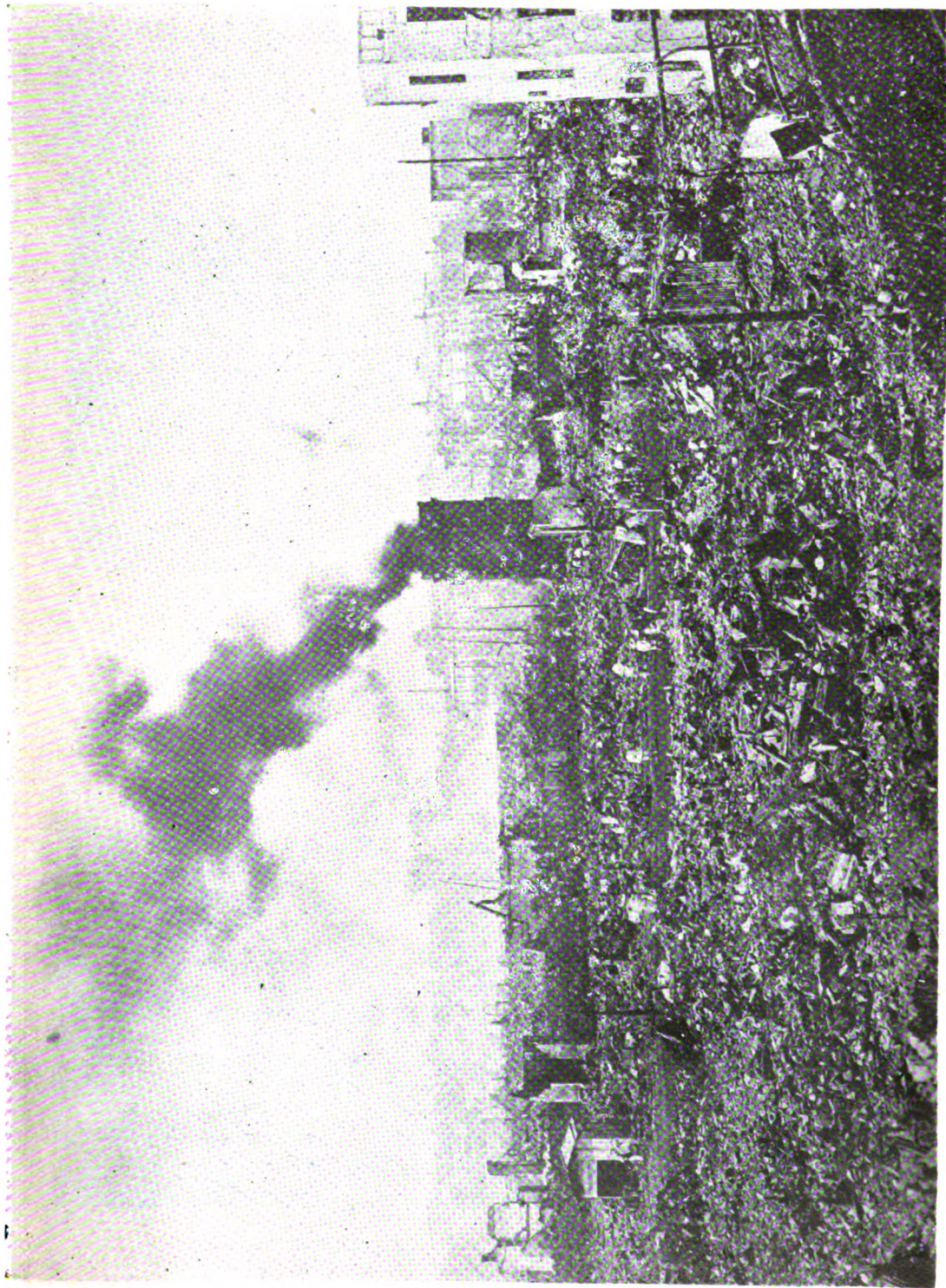
In the Japanese Empire, (postpaid) per year in advance - - - Yen 5.50
In Foreign Countries, (postpaid) per year in advance - - - \$ 3.00
Single Copy - - - - - 50 sen (25 cents)

Foreign subscriptions should be remitted by P.O. or express money order, to The Japan Magazine Co., 6 Ichome Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

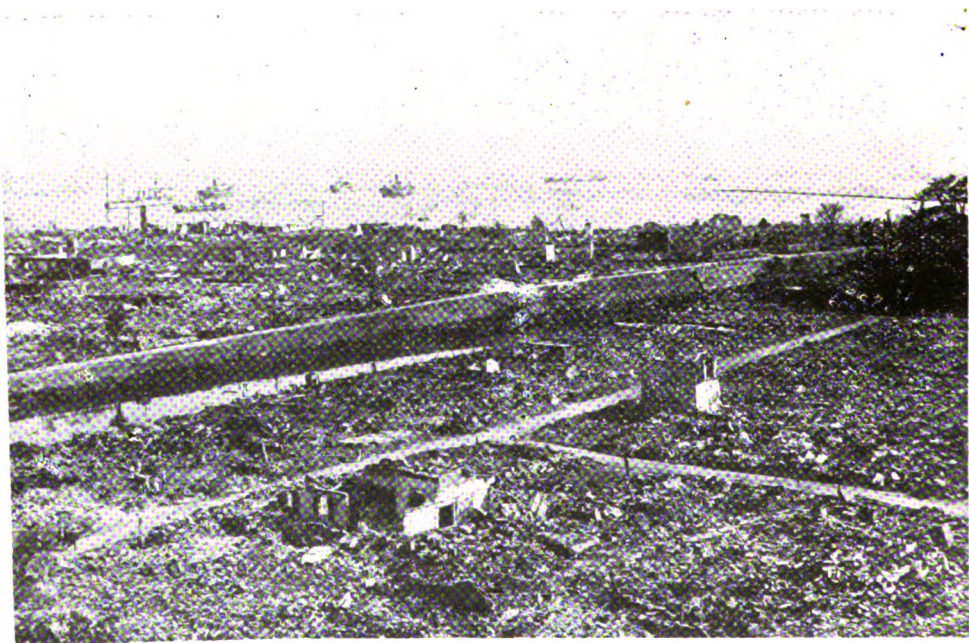
AGENTS :

The Japanese Times, 35, 6th Ave., New York City.
Maruzen Company, Tokyo
Kyo-Bun-Kwan, Tokyo
Kawase Nissindo, Kobe
Kelly & Walsh, Yokohama & Shanghai
B. F. Stevens & Brown, London
Brentano's, New York & Paris.
A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Smith & McCance, Boston, Mass.

Kho Hock-Tye, Penang, S. S.
American News Co., New York, etc.
Yorozu & Co., Sacramento, Cal.
Aoki Taiseido, San Francisco, Cal.
G. E. Stechert & Co., New York.
N. S. W. Bookstall Co., Sydney N. S. W.
Tract & Book Society, Bombay.
C. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay.
Federal Rubber Stamp Co., Kuala Lumpur,
F. M. States.



Devastated Tokyo as seen from Kanda Station.



View of Yokohama harbour, after the great fire and the earthquake.



Gen ral view of Yokohama, after the great catastrophe.

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XIV

OCTOBER, 1923.

NO. IV

EDITORIAL

SEVERAL weeks have now passed since the cataclysm of September 1.

The sufferers have become somewhat settled. Everywhere through the vast area ravaged by earthquake and flames, temporary dwellings and shops have sprung up like magic. The spirit of the citizens, with the firm resolve to build up a new and greater Tokyo, is rising higher and higher. In this we take great pride.

Our gratitude to the peoples beyond the seas, especially the Americans and the men and women of the British Empire, is unbounded. What they have done for us, with their deep sympathy and prompt and lavish help, in the time of our great distress, will never be forgotten.

Our printing department was burnt in the great fire, and the earthquake damaged our editorial department. We could not, therefore, publish our

regular issue in September. As a substitute, however, we issued a leaflet, on September 14, describing the disaster that had taken place.

We have worked hard to restore our equipment, and are glad to be able to publish our magazine again from this month. Some irregularities in printing, we fear, are bound to appear, and we beg our readers to be lenient with us for a time.

We are carrying out our previously announced plan to reduce the subscription price of the Japan Magazine with this number, thereby, we hope, repaying to some degree the favors our readers have bestowed on us in the past. The surplus thus created in existing subscriptions that have been paid under the old rate will be properly credited and applied to extend the subscriptions, beyond the original date of expiration, for the appropriate period.

EARTHQUAKE DISASTERS IN TOKYO AND KWANTO

BEFORE the City of Yedo (the former name of Tokyo) was founded there were not a few earthquake disasters in this district.

The earliest instance was in July, 818 A.D. The devastated area included the provinces of Musashi, Sagami, Shimōsa, Hitachi, Kotsuké and Shimotsuké. Mountains collapsed and many valleys were filled up. The country people who were crushed to death were innumerable.

The second recorded instance took place on the 29th of September, 878. The provinces of Sagami and Musashi sustained the most serious damage. Countless houses collapsed and not a single house was left undamaged.

For three hundred years following the district seems to have experienced no great earthquake.

On the 21st of May, 1213, however a great earthquake visited Kamakura and neighbourhood. In 1241 the district experienced a strong earthquake and tidal waves swept along the coast at Kamakura, destroying the shrine of Tsuru-ga-oka Hachimangū.

After that time the district seems to have had many earthquake disasters, but the damage done is not recorded.

On the 16th of December, 1596 the district suffered from a severe earthquake. The provinces of Awa and Kazusa sustained the most serious damage. The island of Hachijō also sustained some damage.

The first great earthquake that visited the region since Yedo was founded in the province of Musashi was experienced on the 1st of June, 1615. This earthquake seems to have been a severe one, but

there is no record of the damage that was done.

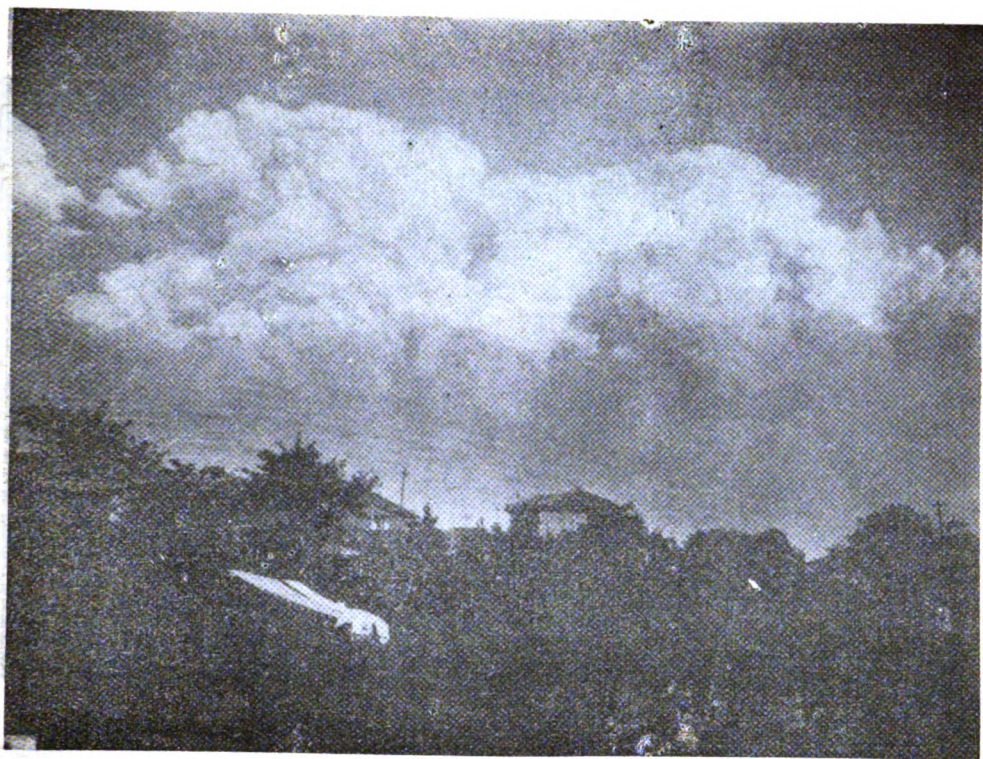
There were great earthquakes in 1628, 1630 and 1635. The great stone-walls of the Yedo Castle collapsed, and the stone lanterns at the Zōjōji Temple in Shiba fell down. The number of people killed and injured in Yedo seems to have been very small, but in Odawara 150 people were killed.

On the 14th of May, 1647, Yedo was visited by a violent earthquake. The mansions of many feudal lords in Yedo collapsed and the head of the large image of Buddha at the Kanyeiji Temple in Ueno was thrown to the ground. This Daibutsu stood there until the present earthquake, which overthrew it.

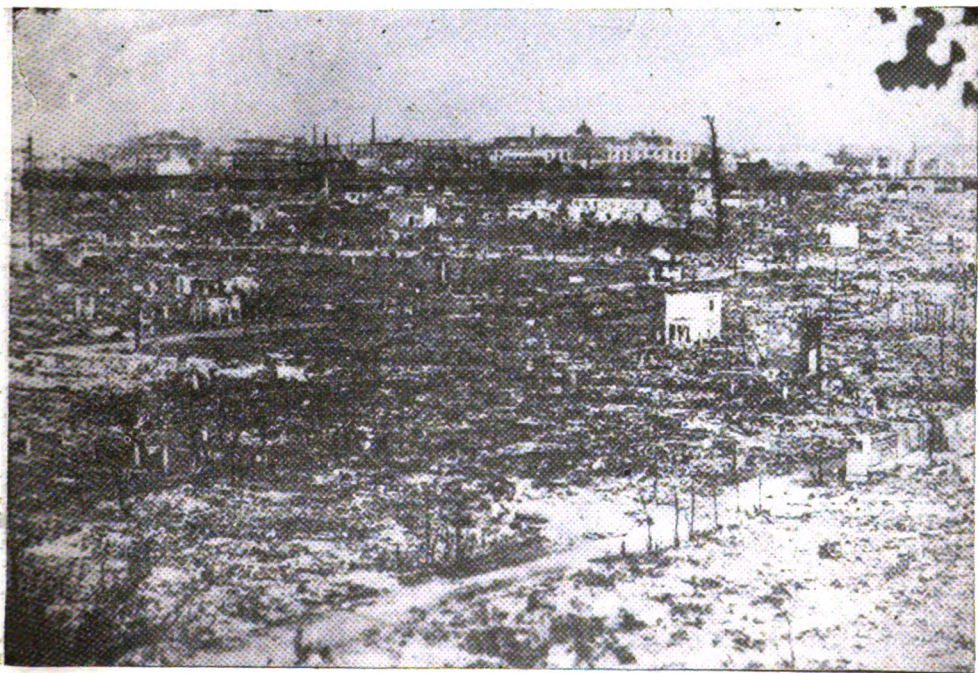
In April, 1648, and in June and July of the following year, Yedo experienced great earthquakes. Damage was done not only to the mansions of the feudal lords in Yedo, but also to the shrines at Nikkō. Several hundred people were killed or injured in the disaster.

On the 12th of October, 1697, the provinces of Sagami and Musashi experienced a violent earthquake. The gate of the Hachiman Shrine at Tsurugaoka, Kamakura, fell, and the wall of the Yedo Castle facing Kojimachi ward collapsed.

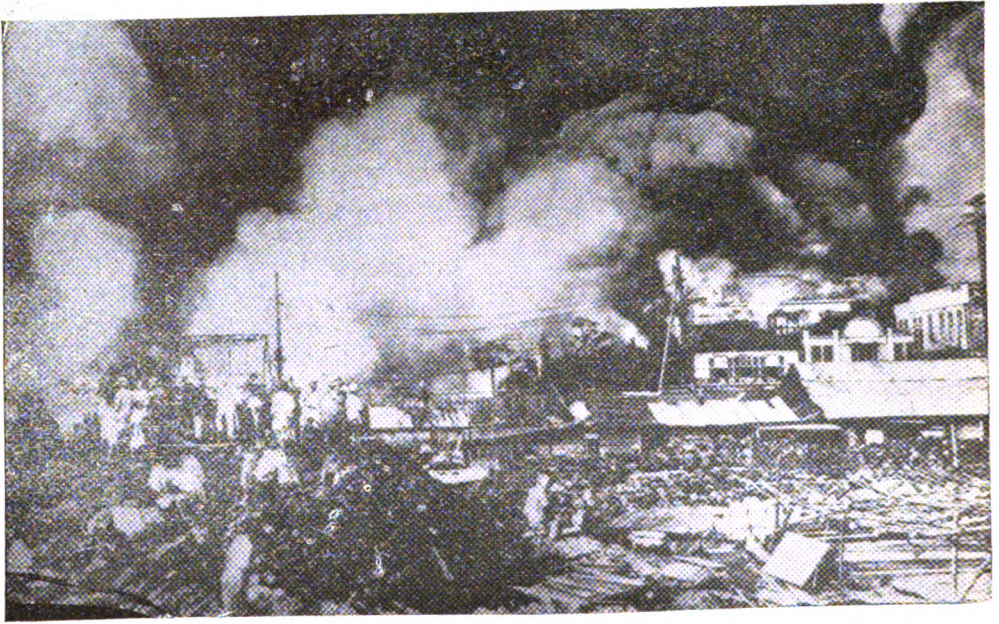
On the 23rd of November, 1703, there was such a great earthquake in Yedo as had not been known before. The provinces of Musashi, Sagami, Awa, and Kazusa were included in the disturbed area, and the earthquake was followed by great tidal waves. Watch towers in, the Castle of Yedo fell, and the stone-work of the bridges at Kijibashi, Wadakura, Babasaki, Hibiya and Sakurada, the entrances to the castle, collapsed. The number of people



The cloud of smoke over the City of Tokyo, September 1.



Part of Tokyo after the great fire.



The great fire in Marunouchi.



A big building burning near Hibiya Park.

killed in the whole devastated area amounted to 5,233. This earthquake and that of the Ansei era were the greatest earthquakes that visited the capital before the Meiji Restoration.

On the 4th of October, 1707, Japan was visited by the greatest earthquake recorded up to that time in her history. However, the damage done in Yedo itself at that time was not so great. In that earthquake the mount of Hōyeizan emerged, half-way up the slope of Mt. Fuji. The area affected included the provinces of Suruga, Kaye and Shinano. The same quake was strongly felt in Osaka and Kyoto.

On the 24th of March, 1847, the province of Shinano experienced a great earthquake, but Yedo felt only the after-shocks.

Next came the great earthquake of the Ansei era, well known in Japan by the name of "*Ansei-no-daijishin*." It took place at ten o'clock in the morning on the 2nd of October, 1855. The centre of vibration was Yedo, and the devastated area was ten miles in diameters. The city of Yedo suffered especially. According to the estimate made by the authorities the number of people killed, excepting samurai, was 3,895, of which 1,616 were men and 2,279 were women. The number of people killed including samurai was about 7,000. The number of people injured in the disaster was 1,900. The number of houses that collapsed in the city alone was 14,346. Fire broke out at thirty different points in Kanda, Fukagawa, Honjo and Asakusa. Almost all the residences of the feudal lords in Yedo were damaged, and the mansion of Lord Tokugawa of Mito sustained the most serious damage.

Not a single gate was left undamaged among the famous thirty-six castle-gates, which were built most strongly in the walls of the castle of Yedo. Among others the Babasaki Castle-gate, whose name is famous to this day, was completely destroyed. Fukagawa was first in the number of people killed, 868. Asakusa was

second with 566, and in Honjo 385 people were killed. The circumstances greatly resembled those of the present earthquake.

In the case of the Ansei disaster, the wind was weak and the fire did not rage so fiercely. It was extinguished at ten o'clock the next morning. The area destroyed by the fire covered about a square mile. This time, however, on account of the strong wind and the hot, dry weather that had continued for many days the fire was much more destructive. The breaking of the water pipes rendered it impossible to check the flames and the fire spread over a far greater area, burning for two days and a night.

After the Meiji Restoration there was a big earthquake in the provinces of Owari and Mino, on the 28th of October, 1891. The casualties were 7,000 killed and 17,000 injured. The number of houses that collapsed was 195,000, and the houses that half collapsed numbered 78,000. The houses destroyed by fire numbered 6,000. This was the greatest disaster since the Meiji Restoration. At that time, however, Tokyo experienced only slight after shocks and the damage done in the capital was not great.

The earthquake on the 20th of June, 1894 was the greatest in Tokyo since the great Ansei earthquake. The center of disturbance was near Iwatsuki in the province of Musashi. Tokyo suffered most severely then. The earth cracked in various districts. In Hongo ward, where the disturbance was the greatest, the amplitude of the earthquake was two inches and a half. The casualties in the prefectures of Tokyo, Kanagawa and Saitama were 26 killed and 171 injured, the casualties in Tokyo being 24 killed, 33 seriously injured and 116 slightly hurt. The casualties were caused by the collapse of chimneys and stone walls, and the falling of bricks and tiles.

Most of the buildings seriously damaged in this earthquake were foreigners' residences in Tsukiji. A great

many factories sustained damage. The factories destroyed in this earthquake in Tokyo and its suburbs numbered 171. The number of houses that wholly collapsed was 19 in the city and 22 in the suburbs. The houses that partly collapsed numbered 68 in the city and 68 in the suburbs. The houses that sustained some damage numbered 3,995 in the city and 4,920 in the suburbs. These figures are small compared with those of the disaster this year. The reason is that the earthquake of 1894 was not followed by fires.

As the Ansei earthquake was of comparatively recent occurrence, various accounts are available which give more detailed descriptions of what happened. Some interesting episodes are related.

There was a samurai called Yamaguchi Shūhei, a retainer of Lord Niwa of Nagato. Lord Niwa was in charge of the Babasaki Castle-gate and Yamaguchi had been ordered to guard the gate. While he was on guard with his fellow retainers the earthquake came and a beam of the gate fell, pinning down Yamaguchi's right arm. Yamaguchi called for help, but there was no one to give it for all the retainers had rushed away to prevent fires. While he was making desperate efforts to free his arm, his son ran up and began to try to remove the beam and other timbers. While thus engaged sparks began to pour over them and rescue seemed impossible, Shūhei ordered his son to cut off his right arm. As the boy hesitated, Shūhei angrily shouted, "My son, it is not your duty to let your father die. Cut off the arm quickly." The lad then severed the arm at once and the two narrowly escaped from the fire.

Lord Niwa admired the deed and increased their annuity.

Another story concerns a monk called Kakusen-en who lived in Kuro-mon-chō, Uyeno. A maid-servant named Kané was in his household. All the family were under the collapsed house after the earthquake. Kané, was the first to get out, and though the fire was very near she tried to clear away timbers and tiles so as to rescue her ma-

ster and his family. She begged two or three persons who were passing to assist her. With their help she was able to save her master, his mother and his daughter. No sooner had they been taken out than the house caught fire. The maid with much difficulty, brought the three to a safe place. Then it was found that she was the one most severely injured of all. The magistrate, hearing of her unselfish and dutiful conduct, gave her a reward of fifteen silver coins. Those who helped her in the rescue were also were praised for their noble conduct.

When the fire broke out in the Yoshiwara, in one of the houses the master with fourteen courtesans ran into the cellar to escape the fire pulling down the trap door over them. Afterwards they were found all burnt to death.

In this year's disaster it might be supposed that the suffering would be smaller, because of modern progress in communication and transport, etc. But in truth it was far greater, as on account of gas, electricity, and explosive materials, the fires broke out at many different points simultaneously, consuming the greater part of the city. Such a great fire, caused by an earthquake, has not been known in the past.

A pathetic incident that occurred in this year's disaster is related.

The old military clothing department premises in Honjo is a spacious place, and therefore seemed the best place of refuge. Shūichi Yamanouchi, the chief of a police station in Honjo ward, thought so, and instructed his police force to send refugees, there. A policeman, posted before this police station, sent all refugees who passed the station to the premises. Before long, however, the place became wrapped in flames, and over 30,000 people were burnt to death in a mass.

This police-man, feeling that he was responsible for this great misfortune, committed suicide. Mr. Yamanouchi, the chief of the police station, also considering himself responsible for the disaster, took his own life with his sabre.

THE CAUSE OF THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE

THE Central Meteorological Observatory states that the center of disturbance in the great earthquake was in Sagami Bay, between Atami and Island of Oshima.

The Marine Products School of Tokyo conducted a survey of the depth of the sea in Tokyo Bay and Sagami Bay, for ten days from the 19th to the 29th of September.

According to Mr. Asano, an expert of the school, great changes have taken place. On the whole the sea bed has come up and the sea is shallower by an average of about 2 fathoms. The land along the coast is higher by several feet in many places, and this is especially so along the inland coast of Boshu. The southern part of the Izu Peninsula in which Atami and Ito are located is somewhat higher, but no change is visible about Oshima Island and Shimoda.

In many parts of Sagami Bay the sea is deeper by 20 to 30 fathoms on account of the caving in of the sea-bed and

at places it has sunk by as much as 80 fathoms. It appears that the caving in of the sea-bed extends for a considerable length, about 15 miles off the island of E-no-shima.

Tidal waves occurred on this account at Tateyama, Odawara, Koze, Manazuru, and Atami. At Tateyama three-fourths of the houses collapsed and a large number of houses were washed away by the tidal wave.

Shallows have been created between Oki-no-shima and Taka-no-shima Islands off Tateyama in Boshu, and at ebb tide one can reach Takanoshima on foot from the beach. There was no change in the temperature of the sea.

Many lighthouses in these districts sustained severe damage. The lighthouse at Jogasaki collapsed, the lighthouse at Kannonzaki is bent over, and the lighthouse at Chigasaki is inclined.

On the sea between Yokohama and Urayasu many dead fishes were seen floating. But in Sagami Bay this was not observed. Many trees were afloat in Sagami Bay and Tokyo Bay.

THE NEW CABINET

FLEET—Admiral Viscount Tomosaburo Kato, who is more famous as chief of staff of the combined squadron in the Japan-Russian war than as Premier and who is still more famous as chief Japanese delegate at the Washington Conference, died August 25. Count Uchida, Foreign Minister and senior member of the Kato ministry, became acting Prime Minister.

The Kato Ministry was purely a super-party Cabinet. Such a cabinet, when it loses its chief loses its reason for existence. Consequently all the members of the Kato cabinet tendered their resignations.

The question of who would be Admiral Kato's successor created keen interest in the political world. The Seiyukai, the majority party in the House of Representatives, thought that their President, Viscount Takahashi, would be commanded to form a Cabinet as that party is the strongest. The Kenseikai, however, thought that they would have the chance to form the Cabinet on the presumption that the people are tired of the Seiyukai and because the Kenseikai is opposition to the Seiyukai in the Diet.

The Prince Regent received the Genro, Prince Saionji, in audience, and asked his opinion about the appointment of the new Premier. Before this Prince Saionji had concluded that Admiral Count Gombei Yamamoto would be the right man, and Prince Matsugata, another genro, had indorsed his opinion. Prince Saionji, therefore, recommended Count Yamamoto to the Regent.

On the 28th of August, Grand Chamberlain Tokugawa conveyed an Imperial message to Count Yamamoto, who went to the Akasaka Palace where he was

received by the Prince Regent and commanded to form a new ministry. The Count desired to form a coalition cabinet taking in the ablest men in the country, regardless of political parties.

Therefore, he asked Viscount Takahashi, President of the Seiyukai, and Viscount Kato, President of the Kenseikai, to join the new ministry. Both, however, refused on the ground that they head great political parties which have fixed platforms, and could not decide their attitude toward the new ministry before knowing its political program,

Mr. Ki Inukai, one of the leaders of the Kakushin Club, has long been a close friend of Count Yamamoto, and in an interview with the Count, Mr. Inukai urged the necessity of a great political reformation to stir the national spirit. He pointed out the necessity of the encouragement of national industries. This had been the Count's views for many years also.

Mr. Inukai held a meeting of his party and reported his interview with the Count. The members advised their Leader, Mr. Inukai, to join the new ministry and to work for a reformation. Therefore, Mr. Inukai decided to enter the ministry.

Count Yamamoto had secured the adhesion of other able men as the principal figures in his ministry, when the great catastrophe of September 1 took place. The situation required prompt action and the Count hurried to the Akasaka Palace and presented to the Regent his choice of cabinet members. This was at half past 6 o'clock on the afternoon of September.

At 7 p.m. on the same day, in an arbour in the Akasaka Palace grounds, called "Hagi-no-chaya" in which the Regent had taken refuge, the installation

of the new ministry took place. The cabinet was formed as follows:—

Prime Minister

Count Gombei Yamamoto.

Foreign Affairs

Count Gombei Yamamoto.

Home

Viscount Shimpei Goto.

Finance

Junnosuke Inouye (formerly President of the Bank of Japan).

War

General Baron Giichi Tanaka.

Navy

Admiral Hyo Takarabe (remaining in office).

Agriculture and Commerce

Baron Kenjiro Den (formerly Governor-General of Formosa).

Justice

Ki Inukai.

Communications

Ki Inukai.

Education

Baron Keijiro Den.

Railways

Kazutsugu Yamanouchi.

The principal figures of the cabinet are Count Yamamoto, Viscount Goto, Mr. Inukai and Baron Tanaka.

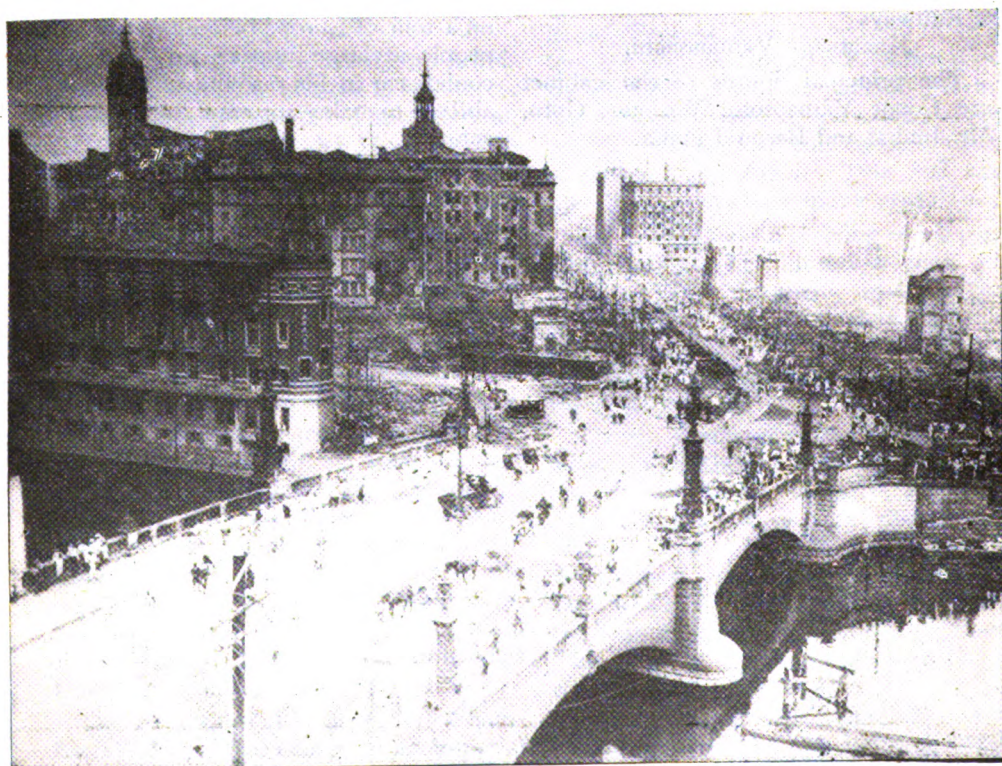
Count Yamamoto is the representative of the Satsuma clique. Admiral Takarabe, is his son-in-law. Mr. Yamanouchi also belongs to the Satsuma clique. Mr. Kakichi Uchida, new Governor-general of Formosa, is one of the Goto coterie. General Tanaka is the representative of the Choshu clique.

Cancering the participation of Viscount Goto, a star of the present political world, it is said that he entered the new ministry as he had reached an understanding with Count Yamamoto concerning Japan-Russian relations, the establishment of a comprehensive investigation organization and the carrying out of the plan for a Greater Tokyo.

The ability of Count Yamamoto has long been acknowledged. Even when he was Vice-Minister of the Navy, he held the real power in the Department. There are many anecdotes about him. One is that even the former Kaiser of Germany was forced into silence by his eloquence when he visited that monarch on a tour of Europe before the war. The people at large appear to place great confidence in his resolute character and ability to take prompt and decisive action.



Nihonbashi Street, Tokyo, before the fire.



Nihonbashi Street after the catastrophe.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS AND INVESTMENTS

BUSINESS conditions in this country are well reflected in the changes in investments in newly planned enterprises. In 1919 and 1920, when prosperity prevailed, the sum total of investment in various new enterprises averaged about 650,000,000 *yen* per month.

In March, 1920, when the prosperity reached its climax, the total for the month amounted to about 1,148,000,000 *yen*. Since that time, however, a reaction gradually came about and during the second half of 1920 the sum suddenly fell to an average of 100,000,000 *yen*

per month. In 1921 and 1922 it went even below 100,000,000 *yen* showing an average of about 60,000,000 *yen* per month.

In the spring of this year, however, signs of activity came again and accordingly investments showed some increase. But as this prosperity was without a firm foundation, the sum quickly decreased again.

The following table shows the general tendency of the rise and fall of new business enterprises since 1919, as reflected by the capital invested during the periods indicated:—

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Jan.	¥200,522,000	¥670,315,000	¥191,535,000	¥ 82,685,000	¥137,495,000
Feb.	100,694,000	963,233,000	168,650,000	199,953,000	130,970,000
Mar.	157,685,000	1,148,485,000	220,360,000	162,740,000	244,859,000
Apr.	176,417,000	934,768,000	207,025,000	216,932,000	113,720,000
May	214,210,000	277,631,000	263,545,000	109,760,000	86,210,000
June	288,320,000	169,710,000	126,007,000	120,755,000	136,145,000
July	267,530,000	198,619,000	207,047,000	101,419,000	
Aug.	433,772,000	150,503,000	95,660,000	93,245,000	
Sept.	423,236,000	203,785,000	190,797,000	150,031,000	
Oct.	590,943,000	175,545,000	197,663,000	98,410,000	
Nov.	554,215,000	119,475,000	145,538,000	99,527,000	
Dec.	654,930,000	101,541,000	222,365,000	56,230,000	
Total	4,068,474,000	5,113,628,000	2,236,195,000	1,491,700,000	849,400,000

As the table shows, the total sum invested in newly established enterprises during 1919 was 4,068,000,000 *yen* and that of 1920 was 5,113,000,000 *yen*, showing some increase over 1919. It was during the months of March and April, 1920 that the reaction invaded the business world. The larger part of the sum for 1920, therefore, belongs to the first three or four months of that year. In spite of this fact the total for 1920 was remarkably great. At any rate, it is easy to see how vigorously new enterprises were started during the time just

before the reaction came. Therefore when the depression came, it meant financial chaos, and recovery was most difficult.

The total capital invested in new enterprises established during 1921 suddenly fell to 2,236,000,000 *yen*, and in 1922 it showed a further decline to 1,491,000,000 *yen*. Since January of this year the business world showed some liveliness, and investments in the first half of the year were about 850,000,000 *yen*, showing some increase over the second half of 1922. This, however,

was too small compared with 1920, and was even less than that of one month during 1920.

The invested sums for each year since the latter half of 1920 seem too large, however, when we consider the real condition of business in those days. It is true, investments since the reaction took place showed a remarkable decrease when compared with those of the time when prosperity prevailed. But when we compare them with those of the time just before the period of great prosperity, the decrease is very small. The real condition of business after the reaction was far worse than that of 1917 and 1918. The newly invested capital in each year since the reaction, however, almost equals that of the time before the period of prosperity. This seems unre-

asonable, but there are some reasons for it.

The character of investments during the period of prosperity greatly differed from those of the period after the reaction. The former were mostly for new enterprises, while the latter were largely for the expansion of existing enterprises and for changes of individual enterprises into corporate enterprises. This expansion during the depression meant the amalgamation of smaller corporations into one large corporation or the flotation of bonds to meet deficits caused by the depression. Thus the new investments in the true sense since the reaction were much smaller than those of the pre-prosperity days.

The following table shows the rise and fall of investments in various enterprises since 1919 :—

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Banking	¥137,083,000	¥569,053,000	¥72,645,000	¥118,992,000	¥100,129,000
Trust & Financial } ...	12,100,000	165,768,000	28,950,000	60,330,000	24,300,000
Warehousing		22,826,000	300,000	11,570,000	12,500,000
Insurance.....	23,500,000	40,500,000	19,000,000	20,400,000	9,700,000
Carrying-trades	168,495,000	444,966,000	132,440,000	88,810,000	136,575,000
Rail-ways	24,450,000	400,071,000	120,500,000	78,440,000	105,700,000
Shipping	130,200,000	26,450,000	9,340,000	5,280,000	26,120,000
Miscellaneous	13,845,000	18,455,000	2,600,000	3,090,000	4,755,000
Mining industry	77,600,000	202,485,000	54,530,000	23,045,000	8,500,000
Electrical works.....	150,020,000	126,445,000	292,155,000	208,978,000	190,269,000
Manufacturing Industries	360,546,000	1,456,336,000	268,287,000	132,753,000	182,440,000
Gas works	150,000	8,450,000	12,250,000	2,000,000	600,000
Cotton-spinning	29,892,000	223,200,000	23,680,000	10,700,000	33,805,000
Textile industry	66,645,000	192,593,000	19,075,000	9,177,000	9,980,000
Chemical industry ...	90,392,000	210,207,000	56,075,000	33,300,000	39,350,000
Machine tools manu- facturing	54,340,000	144,940,000	24,695,000	18,050,000	7,000,000
Ship-building and Docks	17,550,000	3,200,000	52,100,000	5,500,000	12,800,000
Ceramic industry.....	11,950,000	52,325,000	12,060,000	10,190,000	5,750,000
Metal industry.....	10,700,000	99,150,000	6,500,000	4,775,000	6,020,000
Food Stuffs industries }	87,927,000	224,435,000	22,032,000	9,895,000	20,635,000
Miscellaneous ,, }		297,836,000	39,820,000	29,166,000	46,500,000
Marine products industry	9,950,000	48,200,000	2,525,000	3,020,000	1,150,000
Agriculture & forestry...	15,350,000	139,370,000	24,500,000	13,085,000	3,650,000
Commerce	189,189,000	937,207,000	281,490,000	211,842,000	180,186,000
Total	¥1,143,848,000	4,164,159,000	1,177,123,000	892,825,000	849,400,000
Compared with the pre- vious year	52,277,000 (increase)	3,020,311,000 (increase)	2,987,036,000 (decrease)	284,298,000 (decrease)	43,425,000 (decrease)

The figures in this table are those of the first halves of each of the years from 1919 to 1923. As the table shows, in 1919 and 1920, when prosperity prevailed, investments in the manufacturing industry were first, totaling 360,546,00 yen

and 1,456,336,000 each *yen*. The second was commerce. The third was banking and the carrying-trades and the fourth was the mining industry. Electrical works occupied the sixth place in the amount of invested capital. Those most inactive were warehousing, marine products, insurance, agriculture and forestry, and financial business. It is needless to say the investments in manufacturing were the largest because they involve numerous enterprises and because they are the most sensitive to business conditions.

Among the various enterprises that come under manufacturing industries, the investment in miscellaneous manufacturing was the greatest as it includes many industries. Next are cotton-spinning, textile industry, chemical industry and machine tools manufacturing. Ship-building and dock business was very inactive in 1920, and the new investment for this purpose during the period was only about 3,000,000 *yen*. This seems to have been caused by the great business depression in the shipping business just after the war. The metal industry also was inactive during this period. Generally speaking, however, new investments during 1919 and 1920 showed a great increase over the previous period.

An interesting fact is that the electrical industry, which was so inactive during the period of prosperity, showed great activity after the depression set in. New investments for this purpose nearly doubled and became the greatest among

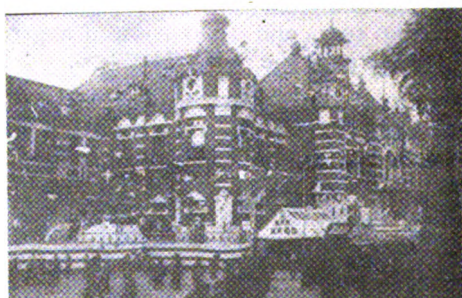
the various forms of investment. This seems to have been caused by the character of this particular industry, which takes a long time in establishment. There are, of course, few electrical companies founded since the depression came. The rapidly increased capital for this purpose, therefore, must have been raised as expansion funds for existing electrical companies by floating bonds.

According to a recent report of the Communications Department, the total generating power in this country is 1,220,000 kilowatts, and when various generating stations now under construction are completed about 850,000 kilowatts will be added. In order to finish the construction of the various generating stations now being built a considerable sum of money is still needed. Investments in the electrical industry, therefore, will not decrease for some years to come.

Other industries have showed great inactivity since the depression came in the middle of 1920. Commerce, mining, cotton-spinning, the textile industry and others, which witnessed the greatest expansion during the years of prosperity, have seen great slackness since the depression and investments for these purposes have decreased considerably. On the contrary, warehousing, the carrying-trade, the marine products industry, and agriculture and forestry, which rather kept steady during the period of prosperity, witnessed a comparatively small reduction in the amount of new investments when the depression came.



Bird's eye view of



Part of Kanda Ward.

Shimbashi Station, before and after.



Tokyo, before the catastroph.



The famous Ginza avenue.



Glimpses of the Marunouchi district
before and after the disaster.

PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITION OF JAPAN

[UNOFFICIAL STATEMENT BY FINANCE MINISTER]

THE following statement outlining the financial and economic principle of the government relative to the recent great catastrophe was given out by Mr. Inouye, Finance Minister, on Oct. 9., and was sent to various foreign countries.

No doubt, we have sustained a terrible loss caused by the earthquake and the consequent fire in Tokyo and its outlying districts, and to what an extent the loss amounts to no estimate has yet been made. Anyhow, it must be very great. While on the other hand, because Tokyo and Yokohama are not important places industrially as Osaka is, a blow dealt on industries in the devastated area cannot be so very great, and, therefore, I believe that the destruction caused by the present calamity has not impaired the productive power of Japan to any considerable extent.

It is also true that tragic distress is found everywhere, as for instance the peoples living in the affected districts are homeless or bereaved of dear ones or separated. Nevertheless, the morale of these peoples is in good shape showing no sign of despair. In fact, no house remains intact in the former prosperous streets, all being burnt in the fire. But in these quarters where the ashes and rubbish have not yet been completely cleared, traders have soon begun business in their improvised shelters, and those who once left the City are returning. The order in the afflicted districts is already positively maintained, and water supply, electric light and telegraphic services have been promptly restored. These gave relief to all the peoples who are now rather resilient so-to-speak, and nothing despairing is observable among them. This state of affairs is reflected upon the financial condition. Since the first of September moratorium has been enforced, and now that the Government has subsequently decided to compensate the Bank of Japan for any possible loss to be involved in its re-discounting of bills, the period of moratorium ended in one month only, as already fixed. Thus the money market is very quiet and is passing uneventfully. Nearly all the city banks began to open their doors, and there were no runs upon the deposits of the banks. This eloquently speaks for the fact

that the citizens are neither without hope nor suffering from abnormal nervous strain.

As to the finance of the Government, on the one hand, we expect a decrease in the receipts to some extent, owing to the adoption of the emergency measure to reduce taxes or exempt from them and to postpone collection in the limited area of devastation, while, on the other hand, much money is to be required for the relief of the sufferers and the other restoration works. To cope with this situation, we have decided to pursue the policy of making both ends meet by our strenuous effort for retrenchment, as announcement was made the other day of the course to be taken concerning the execution of the Budget for the current financial year as well as the drafting of the Budget for the coming financial year. This means a total cessation or postponement of even the schemes in course of execution for the current financial year, to say nothing of those for the next financial year.

Fortunately, the sound position of our country's finance is such that the Treasury holds a fairly big amount of surplus balances, so that we have a sufficient fund to meet the emergency expenses of the moment. It need hardly be said, however, that a very large amount of money will be required for carrying out the reconstruction work extending over a long period in the future, such, in the first instance, as the town planning for the broadening means of communication, the construction of the water works and sewage system, etc.

As to the issue of government loans in the foreign market, one thing that naturally demands attention is that reconstruction in the devastated districts requires enormous quantities of various building materials, some of which cannot be supplied at home and must inevitably be obtained abroad, and that no small amount of money would be required for payment against these purchases in consequence. To facilitate this payment without disturbing the home money market, I think that an expedient may sometimes be resorted to by which the foreign purchases are to be paid for with the money raised in the foreign market. But it is not possible for the present moment at least to fix how much would be raised abroad, for anything definite can only be determined after the reconstruction scheme was formulated and the credit required for it was voted by the Diet.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS AFTER THE DISASTER

IN Japan primary schools have ordinarily forty days' summer vacation from July 20 to Aug. 31. Therefore, on Sept. 1, the opening ceremonies of the various primary schools in Tokyo and Yokohama were held. On that day, however, came the disaster and some of the school-children perished. Among the multitude struggling to escape the hell of fire were many school boys and girls with their books on their little backs,—more precious to them than money or food.

I heard a boy ask his father when they were escaping from the fire,—“Daddy, how shall I go to school tomorrow?” The father hurriedly replied, “You can't go to school for a month or so.”

The minds of men and women were too occupied with the terrible disaster to think of other things, but the children thought of their schools even while fleeing from the terrible jaws of death.

For about a month after the catastrophe all the schools in Tokyo and suburbs, left unburned, were used as asylums for the sufferers and as store-houses for food and relief-materials. Most of these schools were opened from Oct. 1. The children were so glad that they could go to school again. When they find class-mates safe they clasp one another with tears in their eyes.

Some of the schools are endeavouring to pacify the minds of the children. The teachers of these schools advocate that as the children are in a very nervous state, they must endeavour to calm them rather than to give them lessons.

Before the disaster most of the schools in Tokyo were too occupied with the children in their own ward to take in children from other wards, but now the unburnt schools are endeavouring to accommodate every child that applies without discrimination between wards, adopting the double or triple teaching system.

A certain principal of a primary school in Tokyo said :—

“This is the best opportunity to teach the children how coöperation, fraternity, mutual aid, and benevolence are necessary for the prosperity of human society. Object lessons in these virtues were given every child in the recent catastrophe. This is the great opportunity to teach them that men must help each other. The sympathy of the foreign nations also furnishes us with splendid material for teaching the children that all the peoples of the world are our brothers and sisters.”

In the fire-devastated districts, such as Honjo, Fukagawa and Nihonbashi they held the opening ceremonies of the primary schools in the open air. In these districts teachers and pupils alike are sufferers. Most of them escaped the fire with nothing except the clothes they had on at the time. They cleared away the ashes and made a space in which they could hold the ceremony.

The number of children of each school in the fire-devastated district has decreased greatly as some went into the country and some perished in the fire.

The destiny of future Japan is upon the shoulders of these little children. May their minds and bodies grow up to bear the burden worthily.

ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPAN RED CROSS

ON September 1, the Japan Red Cross, immediately after the earthquake, prepared shelters for the refugees in the compound of the head office at Shiba Park, Tokyo. Shortly, however, the whole compound was wrapped in flames and the office, store-houses and other buildings were burned.

Then a temporary head office was established at the Red Cross Hospital in Shimo-Shibuya, in the suburbs of Tokyo, and the President ordered the hospital and the Tokyo branch to start relief work for injured and sick refugees.

As soon as the news of the great disaster reached the Society's branches in the homeland, Korea and Manchuria, they organized and sent relief corps to the head office and the suffering districts.

The officials of the head office organized the work of the Red Cross contingents in the compound of the Tokyo Prefectural Office, the Palace Grounds, and the Parks at Ueno, Asakusa, Shiba and Fukagawa, Tsukiji, Nippori, Itabashi, etc., to a total of 29, also in Kanagawa Prefecture, at Yokohama, Odawara, Yokosuka, Kamakura, etc. By the 12 of September, the number of relief shelters numbered 55.

In Tokyo, the severely wounded and expectant mothers were received by the Red Cross Hospital, Maternity and other temporary hospitals.

The Red Cross has rendered very active service since the disaster. On September 9, a board meeting was called and it approved the extraordinary disbursement of ¥5,000,000 and on the 10th, the Society established a Special Relief Bureau. A special office was

established at the Kanagawa Branch of the Society.

The following is a brief description of the work of the Special Relief Bureau:—

I.—The speedy building of 3 barracks in the compound of the Red Cross Hospital, at Shimo-Shibuya, for 300 sick and injured persons, and 50 infectious diseases patients. Also barracks in the compound of the Red Cross Maternity Hospital.

II.—The construction of barracks for 600 sick and injured persons in the wards of Asakusa, Shitaya, Honjo and Fukagawa.

III.—The construction of semi-permanent relief shelters, according to the refugee shelters built by cities or local governments, to be local quarters for the Red Cross contingents,

IV.—Organization of Special Corps for preventing infectious diseases and to find and take care of patients in the early stages of disease, co-operating with city and local government official; also to exterminate noxious insects and carry out disinfection.

V.—Contingents and special corps are to propagandize hygiene and the prevention of infectious diseases not only among the sufferers but also the general public.

VI.—Organization of a milk supply and other necessary provisions for ill-nourished babies and the children of sufferers and others.

In Kanagawa, Chiba, Saitama, Shizuoka and Yamanashi Prefectures, these activities are being carried on according to the condition of the sufferers and the local situation.

Many branches of the Red Cross Society in Hyogo, Hiroshima, Osaka,

Chiba, Saitama. Shizuoka, Ibaraki, Nagano and Niigata, etc., have established recreation houses for the refugees at piers and railway stations, to give aid and comfort to the refugees.

The following tables shows the location of the contingent corps on September 23. The patients treated by these corps daily averaged 4,200.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RELIEF CORPS IN TOKYO DISTRICTS

No.	Location	Organized by Branches	Doctors	Nurses	Others	Total
1	Compound of Tokyo Prefectural Office.....	{Tokyo and Yamagata	2	4	0}	11
2	Palace Outer Grounds.....	{Osaka, Tokyo and Tochigi	1	14	0}	32
3	Hibiya Park Amphitheater	Manchuria	1	6	3}	14
4	Shiba Park	Yehime 1 and 2	4	11	2}	24
5	Compound of Honganji Temple, Tsukiji	Ibaraki	2	14	6}	9
6	Gofuku Bridge.....	Shiga 2	2	5	2}	22
7	Tokyo Art School at Uyeno	Gumma 1	2	16	4}	13
8	Uyeno Academy	Fukushima	1	8	3}	9
9	Kokuchu-kai, Uguisudani	Fukuoka	2	6	2}	16
10	Iwasaki Park, Fukagawa	Miyagi	2	13	1}	14
11	Buddhist Chapel, Asakusa	{Tokushima and Akita	1	9	3}	25
12	Meiji Shrine Outer Grounds	Osaka	1	5	3}	13
13	Near Nippori Station	Aomori	2	10	1}	9
14	Nippori Fourth Primary School	Toyama	2	6	1}	14
15	Nippori Fifth Primary School	Saitama	1	10	3}	15
16	Takinogawa Fourth Primary School	Okayama	2	11	2}	14
17	Takinogawa First Primary School	Niigata	2	8	4}	12
18	Kameido First Primary School.....	{Shimane and Kagoshima	1	9	2}	35
19	Omachi-cho First Primary School	Aichi 1	2	17	2}	19
20	Jiho-in Temple, Suna-machi	Hokkaido	2	10	2}	14
21	Buddhist University, Nishi Sugamo.....	Oita	2	11	1}	16

RED CROSS HOSPITALS

No.	Location	Organized by Branches	Doctors	Nurses	Others	Total
1	Tokyo Red Cross Hospital	Gifu 1	3	25	8	36
2	" " "	Miye	2	29	2	33
3	" " "	Kyoto	2	11	4	17

ARMY HOSPITALS

No.	Location	Organized by Branches	Doctors	Nurses	Others	Total
1	Tokyo First Garrison Hospital.....	{Saga and Kumamoto	1	12	2}	24
2	Military Medical College	Kochi	1	7	1}	12
3	Ichigaya Temporary Hospital	{Wakayama and Nagasaki	2	10	1}	27
4	Terajima Temporary Hospital	Miyazaki	1	11	1}	11

ITINERANTY CONTINGENTS

Location	Organized by Branches	Doctors	Nurses	Others	Total
First Corps	Tokyo 1	1	4	—	5
Second Corps	Tokushima	1	6	—	7
Third Corps	Tokyo 2	1	4	—	5
Fourth Corps	Korea	2	5	—	7

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF CORPS IN KANAGAWA PREFECTURE.

No.	Location	Organized by Branches	Doctors	Nurses	Others	Total
1	Yokohama Middle School	{Nara, Kanagawa }	1	9	—	10
2	Yokohama Park	Ishikawa 1	2	8	3	13
3	Gyokusen Temple, Yokohama	Fukui	2	8	2	12
4	Yokohama Nursery Co., Yokohama	Kyoto	2	11	4	17
5	Minami Ota Primary School, Yokohama	Okayama	2	20	6	28
6	Yokohama Commercial School	Shinane	3	10	2	15
7	Site of Kitakata Primary School	Shizuoka	4	8	10	22
8	Yamato-machi, Negishi	Nagano	2	10	4	16
9	Hazawa, Nishitobe	Aichi	2	11	4	17
10	Kamon-yama, Nishitobe	Niigata	1	11	2	14
11	Gosannomiya, Yokohama	Kagawa 1 and 2	4	20	6	30
12	Negishi Sanitorium, Negishi	{Yamaguchi, Kanagawa }	4	15	11	30
13	Ashizawa Hospital, Kanagawa-cho	Kanagawa	1	5	2	8
14	Saisei Hospital, Okano-cho	{Nara, Kanagawa }	2	17	1	20
15	Kiribatake, Aoki-cho	Kagawa Hospital	3	10	3	16
	Odawara	{Hyogo and Hiroshima 1 }	2	20	3	52
	Kamakura	Hiroshima 2	1	8	3	12

RELIEF CORPS FOR CHIBA DISTRICTS :
The Chiba Branch of the Society set up relief shelters at Chiba City, Sakura and elsewhere.

On October 1 the organization stood at.
Relief Shelters in Tokyo districts 21
" " in Kanagawa districts 19
" " at Narashino, Chiba Prefecture... 2
Total..... 42

HOSPITALS: The Red Cross Hospitals and 4 Army Hospitals.

Itinerant Contingents for Tokyo City 4

From September 1 to September 30, the hospitals and relief corps treated patients as follows :—

Patients Treated 176,185
Present number of Patients at the Red Cross Hospital 779
Present number of expectant mothers at the Red Cross Maternity Hospital 104
Infants at the Red Cross Maternity Hospital 8
Present number of Children at the Temporary Children's Shelters..... 34
Temporary Hospitals (Asakusa, Fukagawa, Kyobashi, and Uigashi Kanagawa) 4
Temporary Infections Diseases Hospitals (Susaki and Itabashi)..... 2
Temporary Maternity Hospital at Hongō... 1
Temporary Infants Hospital 1
2 Etapes Hospitals donated by America; one established at Yokohama the other at Tokyo.

RELIEF FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

H.E. Mr. Cyrus E. Woods, the American Ambassador, gave us his profound sympathy and assistance. On September 5, the American Oriental Fleet arrived at Yokohama with a large quantity of the provisions for sufferers.

The fleet was despatched from Chinese waters. At the wired request of the American Ambassador. This prompt and timely relief work was received not only by the sufferers but by the whole nation with warm appreciation and a deep sense of gratitude, as were also subsequent relief vessels from America with food, clothing, blankets, building materials, etc.

President Coolidge sent a message of condolence stating that his country was raising a relief fund of \$5,000,000.

The King of England raised a £360,000 relief fund.

In France, the Paris Red Cross Society Union donated 100,000 francs.

The Swedish Relief Committee wired through their Foreign Minister that they would donate 2,865 sacks of flour and corn.

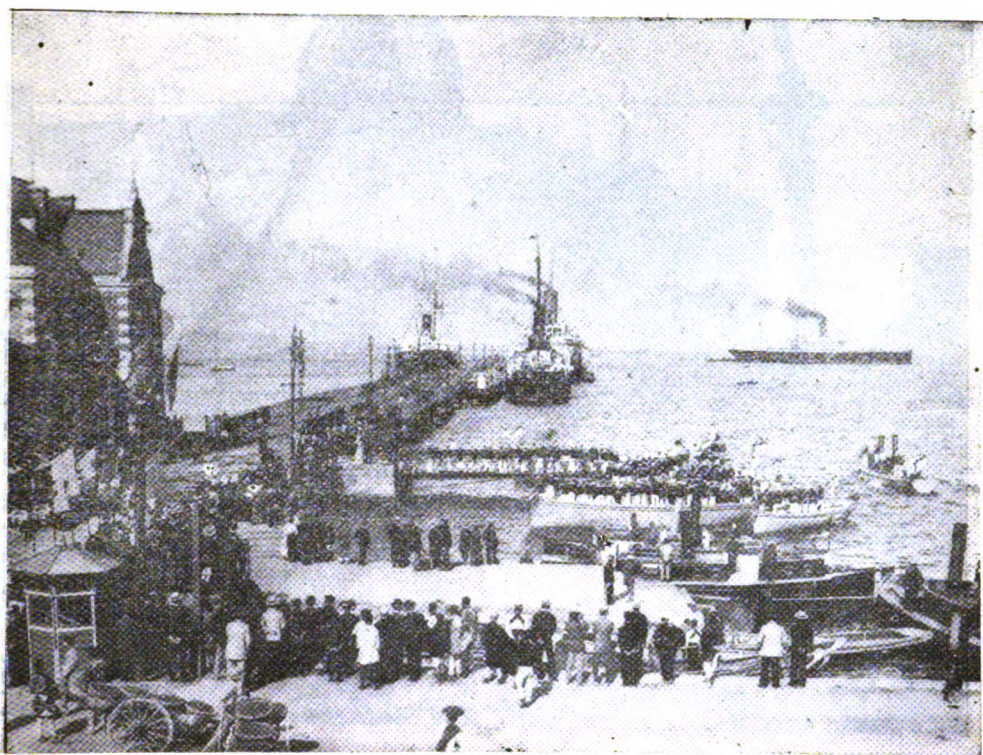
The Canadian Red Cross sent a message of sympathy and the society raised a relief fund.

The Swiss Red Cross sent £250 through the Minister to Japan.

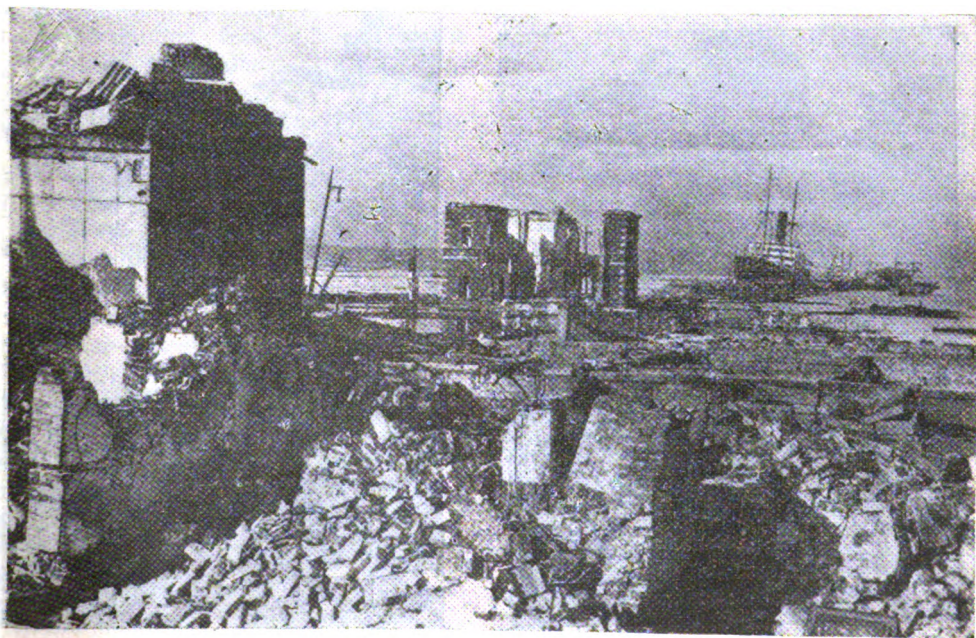
The Siamese Red Cross raised a relief fund, and has sent first collection.

The Chinese Red Cross Society sent 29 rescue workers, including Mr. So Toku, the Chairman, and Dr. Gin Kei Rin, the Chief Doctor. The Chinese Government donated 20,000 Gen.

The Georgian Red Cross Society sent a message of condolence and sympathy.



Yokohama Harbour, yesterday.



Yokohama Harbour, to-day.



The Yokohama Specie Bank after the fire.



Daibutsu, Kamakura.



Grand Hotel, Yokohama.



Yoshidamachi, Yokohama.

MONTHLY RECORD OF EVENTS

(*September 1.*)

AT 11.58 a.m. a violent earthquake shook the Kanto district. Tokyo and Yokohama sustained the most severe damage. Two thirds of Tokyo and nearly the whole of Yokohama were destroyed by the earthquake and subsequent conflagrations. Tokyo burned for two days and two nights.

Tokyo and the neighbouring afflicted prefectures were placed under martial-law, and General Fukuda was appointed Commander-in-Chief.

(*September 2.*)

An emergency requisition order was promulgated, to be applied in the prefectures of Tokyo, Gumma, and Kana-gawa.

The Yamamoto Cabinet was formed during the conflagration, and the installation ceremony took place in the gardens of the Palace. It was constituted as follows :—

Count Gombei Yamamoto—Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs
Viscount Shimpei Goto—Home
Junnosuke Inouye—Finance
General Giichi Tanaka—Army
Admiral Hyo Takarabe—Navy
Baron Kenjiro Den—Agriculture and Commerce

Ki Inukai—Communications
Kazutsugu Yamanouchi—Railways
Kiichiro Hiranuma—Justice
Keijiro Okano—Education

The following appointments also were made :—

Judge Dr. Hidco Yokota—President of the Supreme Court
Kakichi Uchida—Governor-General of Formosa
Joji Matsumoto—President of the Bureau of Legislation

(*September 3.*)

The Bankers' Association passed a resolution of petition to the authorities for the promulgation of a moratorium, to be applied in the devastated area, and for military assistance in guarding safes and valuables left in the devastated district.

The Imperial House announced a grant of ¥10,000,000 out of the Privy Purse to the relief fund.

(*September 4.*)

According to the estimate of the damage in Tokyo, by the Metropolitan Police Board, the number of destroyed houses in Tokyo is 316,087 and the number of sufferers, whose houses were destroyed, is 1,356,740, in Tokyo alone. The casualties are 130,000 in Tokyo.

Nearly all the telephone exchanges in Tokyo and Yokohama were burned. The government ordered fresh telephone equipment from America.

The American Red Cross at Manila announced a relief party, including 2 superintendents, from 10 to 25 army surgeons, and from 50 to 150 nurses would start for Tokyo with a great quantity of medicines and other relief materials.

(*September 5.*)

President Coolidge sent the following message of condolence to the Emperor :—

"I am moved to offer you the most heartfelt sympathy and express to Your Majesty my sincere desire to be of any possible assistance in alleviating the terrible sufferings of your people."

Through the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, Premier Yamamoto expressed the deep gratitude of the Emperor and the people of Japan for

America's sympathy and aid, to the American Government. He said, "This precious sympathy on the part of America can not fail to draw still closer the bond of friendship and trust between the two countries and has created a profound impression in the grateful hearts suffering in Japan."

Mr. Otohiko Ichiki, former Finance Minister, was appointed President of the Bank of Japan.

Mr. Kurahei Yuasa was appointed Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police.

(September 6.)

The Chinese Government announced that the export duty on cereals exported to Japan would not be levied.

The Library of the Tokyo Imperial University was entirely destroyed by fire. It burned for three days, and over 500,000 books were burned. The loss is estimated at ¥100,000,000.

The former Emperor of China sent a message of condolence to the Emperor through the Japanese Minister at Peking. He presented a gift of 10,000 yuan and various treasures of his dynasty to the relief fund.

The South Manchurian Railway formed a large relief party, and decided to expend ¥1,500,000 for immediate needs, sending great quantities of food, clothing, medical materials and timber by steamers at anchor at Dairen.

Out of 15,000 factories in Tokyo and suburbs about 9,000 were destroyed; 135,000 labourers are estimated to have been thrown out of work. Some perished and a large number left for the country districts.

Some 2,700 Chinese in the city and suburbs were made homeless and they are to be sent back to their country at the government's expense.

The total material loss incurred by the Imperial House is estimated at ¥20,000,000.

(September 7.)

The government promulgated three urgency Imperial Ordinances:—

(1). A moratorium, an order permitting the postponement of the dis-

charge of private debts, incurred before the disaster by those living in the devastated area, until September 30.

(2). An Ordinance prohibiting profiteering:—Prohibiting cornering, refusal to sell, or selling at excessive prices, all necessities of life under penalty of imprisonment up to three years or a fine up to ¥3,000.

The officially recognized necessities of life are as follow:—(1) Food, (2) kitchen utensils and table-ware, (3) medicines and medical materials, (4) vessels, vehicles and other means of transportation and their accessories, (5) building materials and tools, (6) fuel and oil, (7) cotton, woolen yarn and manufacturers thereof, (8) paper, (9) trunks and wrapping materials, (10) "geta" (clogs) shoes and cleaning materials therefor, (11) stationery.

(3). An Ordinance prohibiting circulation of alarmist rumours calculated to disturb public order or instigate crimes or under penalty of imprisonment up to ten years or a fine up to ¥3,000.

The transmission of electricity in Tokyo, stopped for six days, was resumed in some places from the 7th. Electric cars began to run again in the undamaged districts. Steam trains began to run between Tokyo and Yokohama.

Information about the diplomatic corps in Tokyo and Yokohama, was published by the Foreign Office as follows:—

Germany—Ambassador, family and staff safe. Embassy partly destroyed.

United States—Ambassador, wife and staff safe. Embassy entirely destroyed by fire. American Consul in Yokohama and his wife and Miss Doris Babbit were killed.

Belgium—Ambassador, family and staff safe. Embassy partly destroyed.

Brazil—Minister and wife safe. Legation entirely destroyed by fire.

China—Chargé d'Affaires, family and staff safe. Legation entirely destroyed by fire.

Denmark—Chargé d'Affaires and staff safe.

France—Ambassador and family, and staff safe. Embassy entirely destroyed

by fire. Consul-General in Yokohama dead.

Great Britain—Chargé d'Affaires family, and staff safe. Embassy partly damaged by the shock and fire. Consul at Yokohama safe.

Italy—Ambassador and staff safe. Embassy damaged.

Mexico—Minister, family and staff safe. Legation safe.

Norway—Chargé d'Affaires and staff safe.

Holland—Minister and staff safe. Legation damaged.

Portugal—Chargé d'Affaires and staff safe. Legation safe.

Siam—Minister, family, and staff safe. Legation damaged.

Sweden—Minister and staff safe. Legation safe.

Switzerland—Minister, family, and staff safe. Legation safe.

Czechoslovakia—Minister and staff safe. Legation damaged.

Argentina—Chargé d'Affaires, wife and daughter were seen at Yokohama Station when the earthquake occurred, but missing since then (?).

Chili—Chargé d'Affaires and family in Yokohama missing. Legation destroyed by fire.

Spain—Minister and staff safe. Legation destroyed by fire. The military and naval attachés who were in Tokyo, are safe.

Peru—Chargé d'Affaires and wife missing.

Some American doctors and nurses of the Rockefeller Hospital at Peking left Tientsin for Japan on an American Red Cross vessel with large quantities of medicine and medical stores.

(September 8.)

The American slogan for raising relief funds in New York,—“Every minute means, another life saved!”—was enthusiastically welcomed by the Japanese people. It was adopted as the slogan of the various relief parties which arrived from all parts of the Empire.

The Governor-General of Australia has sent £10,000, and large quantities of food and clothing amounting to £50,000 in value, to the Japanese Gov-

ernment. It is reported £50,000 more will be added.

(September 9.)

The number of life insurance companies belonging to the Life Insurance Company Association was 36, of which 26 had their premises destroyed by fire. The insurance of these companies was 458,000,000 *yen*, in Tokyo alone. If the insurance in Yokohama is added it amounts to 700,000,000 *yen*. The losses these companies sustained from the catastrophe is estimated at 20 or 30 per cent. of their total insurance.

(September 10.)

The organization of the Committee on Reconstruction was decided on by the Cabinet to-day.

(September 11.)

The Daishinsai Zengokai (Society of Reconstruction), was formed among the leading members of the Imperial Diet and the influential business men of Tokyo. Prince Tokugawa was elected President, and Viscount Shibusawa and Mr. Kasuya, President of the House of Representatives, were elected Vice-Presidents. The Society will assist the government in relief and reconstruction work.

(September 12.)

IMPERIAL EDICT.

(TRANSLATION FROM THE JAPANESE TEXT.)

Mindful of the grand examples set by Our Imperial Ancestors and the glorious chronicles of our national progress. We have sincerely hoped to prove a worthy successor in the great task of Restoration undertaken by Our August Father and have always exerted Our utmost efforts to conduct a successful administration. It is Our great fortune that, through the divine help of Our Forebears and the loyal co-operation of Our people, We have been able to maintain Our National repose and security despite the occurrence of the World War of unexampled dimensions.

Now without forewarning and suddenly there has occurred the terrible earthquake of September 1. So severe were the vibrations that numberless houses were ruined and tens of thou-

sands of men and women perished. Fires broke out in all directions, the flames and smoke reached to the sky, and Tokyo, Yokohama, and other cities and towns were burned to the ground overnight. All means of communications were obstructed, and wanton rumours widely circulated. The public were alarmed and excited, adding more to a disaster already of appalling magnitude. It is imagined that the catastrophe was even more tragic and ghostly than the historic occurrence of the Ansei Era.

Whilst We deplore the happening of such calamity under Our own rule, it is beyond human will or effort to prevent the inexorable convulsions of nature. We consider that the only course left Us now is to lose no moment in doing all that is within our power and to set at rest the mind of the people. At an extraordinary moment an extraordinary decision is needed. If We cleave fast to the rules and regulations of ordinary times and do not rise to the situation ; if We fail correctly to appreciate the relative urgency and importance of needed measures ; and if, at all, in an attempt to guarantee the interests of individuals or groups, the security of the afflicted many is menaced,—then the sentiments of the people will be agitated to limitless degrees. We entertain deep concern in this regard and have commanded the Government officials to devise measures for quick relief, all, by providing for the urgent needs of the people, to bring Our sympathy and love toward them into immediate evidence.

The City of Tokyo, being the Capital of the Empire, has been looked upon by the people as the centre of political and economic activities and the fountainhead of the cultural advancement of the nation. With the unforeseen visit of the catastrophe, the City has entirely lost its former prosperous contours but retains, nevertheless, its position as the national Capital. The remedial work, therefore, ought not to consist merely in the reparation of the quondam metropolis, but, in ample provisions for the future development of the City, com-

pletely to transform the avenues and streets. We confidently trust that Our loyal people, who always courageously proffer their services and make sacrifices for the public welfare, ardently desire, with us, to enjoy the facilities and security obtainable. We, have, therefore, commanded our Prime Minister to establish at the earliest moment a special institution for the reconstruction of the Capital, and to discuss and study the great project, which, upon completion, will be submitted to the highest body of advisers and also to the houses of law-givers, so that there shall be no miscalculation in the conception and execution.

The Government officials are charged, in application of Our sincere purpose, to engage in the prompt relief of the suffering people and in the strict suppression of wild rumours, so as to inspire security in the public mind. The general nation are ordered to assist in the realization of the government's undertakings and earnestly to fulfil their duty to the public, thereby strengthening the foundations of Our Empire.

At this moment of catastrophe unparalleled in history Our stricken heart goes out in abundant compassion to the people. Ye, Our subjects, are commanded to follow Our desire above set forth.

IMPERIAL SIGN MANUAL.

PRINCE REGENT'S SIGN MANUAL.

September 12, 1923.

Countersigned :

PRIME MINISTER.

OTHER MINISTERS OF STATE.

(September 14.)

General Read, of the U.S. Army, arrived in Japan from the Philippines, to express sympathy for the disaster to Japan.

The loss sustained by the army of Japan is estimated at ¥300,000,000.

(September 15.)

The Prince Regent visited the scenes of the fire, to encourage the officials to do their utmost in the relief and reconstruction work.

The government announced that during 3 years to come only improvised

buildings, such as barracks, will be allowed to be built in the fire devastated area of Tokyo. The government will plan the reconstruction of Tokyo and lay out the principal roads, parks, and important buildings during that time.

About fifty banks in Tokyo and suburbs re-opened business on the 10th. The result was a great increase of deposited over amounts drawn out.

The amount insured in Tokyo and Yokohama by the fire insurance companies of Japan is estimated to exceed ¥3,600,000,000.

(September 17.)

According to the estimate made by the Metropolitan Police Board, the number of people who went out into the country from Tokyo during the period from the 1st to the 17th of September, is 626,000.

The loss sustained by the medical world in Tokyo from the earthquake and fire is estimated at seventy million yen. As most of the larger hospitals in Tokyo were destroyed, first aid to the sufferers was difficult.

Residences of the Princes of the Blood it has been decided will be used as residence for members of the diplomatic corps. The American Ambassador will occupy the residence of Prince Takeda-no-miya in Takanawa, and the French Ambassador will occupy the residence of Prince Kitashirakawa-no-miya.

(September 19.)

Baron Hikokichi Ijuin was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The wedding of the Prince Regent with Princess Nagako Kuni has been postponed until early next year. The Regent wishes to show by this decision his sympathy with the people in their great trouble.

(September 21.)

Most of the magazines companies in Tokyo sustained damage from the quake. There were about 370 magazines published in Tokyo and 70 of them will publish their October numbers.

Official wages in Tokyo are as follows:—

Carpenter—¥3.50; Mason—¥3.50; Coolie — ¥1.80 — ¥2.20; Navy — ¥2.60; Fireman — ¥2.80; Woman

labourer—¥0.90; Blacksmith—¥3.00 Sailor—¥5.00; Drayman with wagon—¥7.50—¥9.00; Carters with cart—¥3.50.

(September 24.)

Sakayé Osugi, the well-known Japanese anarchist and "two others" were killed by Captain of Gendarmerie Amakasu. Captain Amakasu was immediately arrested and is to be tried by court-martial.

Foreign relief funds as published by the Relief Commissioner's Office, are as follow:—

London	£	150,000
American Silk Association, New York.....	\$	400,000
Canada	\$	245,000
Australia	£	60,000
Straits Settlements	\$	40,000
French Red Cross	F.	50,000
Red Cross of Sweden	£	250 and 2,865 bales of rice
France	F.	1,200,000
British Government		100 tons of rice
French Indo-China		100 tons of rice & medical stores
Batavia	Y	50,000
Biel & Co., Egypt	Y	500
Berkshire Knitting Mills	Y	30,848.32
Glasgow	£	10,000
Huntley & Palmers Co. London		10,000 boxes of biscuits
Japanese Societies in New York, Boston, Seattle, Singapore, Manila, India and Java	Y	462,360.69
Relief Organization for the Motherland of Honolulu ...	Y	100,00

(September 25.)

The main part of the United States Asiatic Squadron departed from Tokyo Bay. These vessels, under command of Admiral Anderson, rushed to the rescue as soon as the news of earthquake and fire could be flashed by wireless. The crews of some of the vessels went on half rations in order that the greater portion of their stores could be taken on shore for free distribution.

According to investigations by the police, the casualties in Yokohama were as follows:—

Population before disaster	438,755
Killed.....	23,440
Injured	42,050
Missing	3,182
Total casualties.....	68,675

FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS

Restoration of the Capital

Some persons are sceptical about the restoration of the Imperial capital. However, we firmly believe that the nation's energy and wealth will not take much time in restoring it. We hope the government authorities will take a great decision in the planning of the new Tokyo and reconstruct it as an ideal city. When houses are once built, it is by no means an easy task to broaden the streets. The golden opportunity for the reconstruction of Tokyo is now here. We must make good out of evil.—*The Miyako* (Sept. 9).

The Nation's Attitude and the Sympathy of the Foreign Powers

The fact that the whole nation rose as one man for the relief of Tokyo shows strength of the national unity and that the individualism of modern times, a poison to national unity, has not yet captured the hearts of all the Japanese people. In every district of the Empire, and in every part of the world, where Japanese live in considerable numbers, as well as in the colonies, relief funds were raised among the Japanese people.

Every day, ships and trains, fully loaded with food and relief materials, are arriving at Tokyo in succession from all parts of the Empire. All this fully shows that Japan's national unity is strong and that she stands on a firm foundation.

The restoration work in the devastated districts is to be recommended, as steadily and quickly progressing, when we consider the size of the catastrophe. The government and the people seem to be assured of the success of their restoration work.

All this is not compulsorily done, however. It is the natural outcome of Japanese national traits.

The sympathy of foreign nations and their material and spiritual assistance extended toward Japan are sufficient to console Japanese hearts and to encourage them to proceed bravely with their restoration work.

This also teaches the Japanese people that Japan is not an isolated island, cut off from every other part of the world, but is a member of the society of nations, just as every Japanese is a member of the great family of the Japanese Empire.

The sympathy of all the countries of the world is being extended toward Japan. Even the dispute between Italy and Greece, which was feared might be the beginning of another European War, has been neglected.

While sympathizing with Japan in her disaster, at the same time the nations are watching to see what the Japanese will do in their emergency. We must, therefore do our best to repay all the sympathy extended to us by our foreign friends, and must show them what we can do.—*The Osaka Asahi* (Sept. 11).

Spirit of Co- operation

Public order is now completely restored. The people's hearts have become calm. It is now twelve days since the day of the catastrophe. These twelve days seem as a dream. We are deeply touched by the attitude of the citizens. Especially pleasing was it to see that the barrier between the police and the people was broken down and they acted in complete co-operation with mutual understanding. The relations between the government and the people have become more friendly.

We want to maintain this fine co-operation forever and to accomplish the great task of the restoration of the Imperial capital.—*Tokyo Nichinichi* (Sept. 13).

Divine Anger or Providence?

In our opinion the recent catastrophe was a visitation of divine providence rather than of divine anger. It is meant for the salvation of the Japanese people, who were on the brink of destruction. The people's hearts were in a state of decay. The catastrophe awoke them and led them back from the way of self destruction. The fine spirit of mutual aid revived. The great lessons of economy and frugality were taught. The farmers gave their products for the rescue of their suffering brethren and would convert it into money. Public order was maintained in this spirit of mutual aid.

The planning of the greater Tokyo is the special work of Viscount Goto, the Home Minister. If he proceeds with his work in accordance with the people's wishes, he will be able to realize his ideals.—*The Hochi* (Sept. 13).

Desperate Efforts

There is optimism as well as pessimism concerning the rebuilding of Tokyo. Both have their reasons. "Desperate efforts" is our motto, however. The sufferers are of course "desperate." The government must also make "desperate efforts." If we endure and make desperate efforts our prospects are bright and hopeful.—*The Hochi* (Sept. 14).

The Fate of Empire

The fate of the Empire hangs on the turn of the people's mind under the influence of the catastrophe. After the world war the ideas of the Japanese people became loose and their minds dull. If they give up to desperation hereafter their future is dark. On the contrary, if they use their minds to the utmost their future is hopeful.

It is more important for the authorities to enlighten the people, to lead them in the path of virtue, and to give them courage, than to give them material assistance. We advise the authorities to fulfill this duty with all their might.

Of late years the people have been extravagant and frivolous. The great

earthquake was the alarm-bell of god to awake the people of Japan from their perilous slumber. We must arouse ourselves at once and achieve the task of rebuilding the new Japanese with a manly spirit.—*The Miyako* (Sept. 11).

Be Prepared We must call for careful consideration and great efforts by our citizens.

The recent catastrophe was a great shock to Japan. Fifteen per cent. of Japan's national wealth, which latter is estimated at 80,000,000,000 yen, was in Tokyo, and two-thirds of Tokyo's wealth was lost in the disaster. If we add to this the loss sustained in Yokohama and other devastated districts, the amount of damage reaches over ten billion yen.

We can well imagine the great suffering that still awaits Tokyo's industrial and commercial population. However, we became one of the so-called "Five Great Powers" of the world, through national hardships by our own untiring efforts. We owe all the national fortune we enjoy at present to our previous adversity. This, our latest misfortune, is to try the Japanese people. We must stand the test and make good out of evil.

We have had many things that should be reformed, but we could not do it, hindered by our social traditions and conventions. The catastrophe gives us a good opportunity to reform all our former bad habits. We must sweep away deep-rooted evils now, and we warn the people that we can establish the new Japan on a firmer foundation only by doing so.

In accomplishing this great task, it is essential that the sufferers must not be discouraged. We must stand the test with courage and untiring efforts. We firmly believe that the people are prepared to do this and are optimistic about the future of our great nation.—*The Tokyo Asahi* (Sept. 16).

Protect the Imperial Capital

The centre of Japan's commerce and industry may move from Tokyo to Osaka for a while. This is the same as when the financial centre of

the world moved from London to New York during the great war. Tokyo, however, is the political centre of Japan as ever and has the fertile plains of Kanto and Tohoku at its back. We must not forget this. Some Tokyo business men are going to remove their offices to Osaka or Nagoya and settle there permanently. We can not say that their prospects are bright. It will be injurious both to themselves and to the business men of those cities. We advise these men even if they remove elsewhere for the present to come back to Tokyo as soon as it is restored. They must protect the Imperial capital and it will prove advantageous to themselves also in the long run.—*The Tokyo Nichinichi* (Sept. 15).

Sympathy of Foreign Powers

The recent catastrophe has attracted the sympathy of the world to Japan. President Coolidge sent a message of condolence, and started the movement to raise a relief fund. It is reported that already \$5,000,000 has been raised in America. The King of England gave a considerable sum to the relief fund and the Lord Mayor of London also began to raise a relief fund. Canada, Australia, and our neighbour China have extended their deep sympathy. We are deeply moved by this sympathy of our foreign friends.

Some people deplore the great progress of means of communication in modern times on the ground that distances are shortened, making international intercourse easy, as a result creating new opportunities for international conflict. This view is very narrow-minded.

The approach of nations, facilitated by modern progress in communication systems has created opportunities for international co-operation. The nations that excel in this spirit of international co-operation and sympathy are the nations that prosper and occupy the foremost positions in the world. England and America have excelled others in their sympathy toward foreign countries, and this is the reason why these

two countries are the dominant powers of the world. In their sympathy toward Japan they have also excelled others and this is no wonder. We are grateful to these two countries. Our country by no means yields to them in sympathy toward other countries and in our humanity. We regret however, that we lack experience as to the way to express our sympathy. We must solve this problem in the light of this great opportunity.—*Tokyo Asahi* (Sept. 18).

The Rebuilding of Yokohama

The Yokohama City Assembly and the influential men of that city advocate that the restoration of Yokohama must proceed side by side with that of Tokyo. We completely approve their view. Yokohama is the entrance to the Imperial capital, and one of the Japan's most important trade ports. The real restoration of the Imperial capital can not be expected without restoring Yokohama at the same time. We must assist the people of Yokohama to restore their city.—*The Tokyo Asahi* (Sept. 18).

Yokohama's Restoration

The attention of the whole nation is centered on the rebuilding of Tokyo, and Yokohama is being rather neglected. We must do our best toward the rebuilding of Yokohama city also. Many difficult problems obscure the future of Yokohama. The plan for the construction of a harbour at Tokyo is one, for it may rob Yokohama of its position as a trade port. There is also the prospect of losing its position as the chief silk export port, for Kobé, it is feared, may displace Yokohama.

The silk merchants of Yokohama passed a resolution to continue silk exports from Yokohama, on the seventh day after the catastrophe, and thus guarded themselves against the Kobé merchants such courage is necessary for the restoration of Yokohama. Every merchant in Yokohama should show the same great courage as that of the silk merchants.—*The Miyako* (Sept. 13).

Sympathy of Foreign Powers

America, China, England, Italy, France, Belgium, Australia and Mexico have extended their sympathy to Japan. Some of them have sent food and relief materials by warships. Some even hibited music and dancing to show their mourning.

We are rather ashamed of ourselves when we consider what contribution we made toward the relief of the Armenians, or toward the restoration of the Library at Louvain.

Above all, we can not forget America's magnanimous help and the sympathy of China, who, though she is suffering from a shortage of cereals, sent a great quantity of rice to Japan.

We can never forget this true sympathy of our foreign friends.—*The Tokyo Nichinichi* (Sept. 17).

Help Yourself It will be a great mistake, in planing the restoration of the Imperial capital, to rely upon foreign loans. We must depend upon ourselves. We can not approve the view that it is best to rebuild the capital with foreign loans, however great the sympathy of foreign powers may be.

Great curtailment of government expenditures and strict economy and industry among the people are essential for the restoration. In other words, the government and the people must co-operate in the work of restoration.

Tokyo is only a small part of the area of the Empire, but it is the center of Japan's commerce and industry as well as the seat of the central government. The whole nation should co-operate in the rebuilding of the capital. If the whole nation co-operates there will be no necessity for foreign loans. Even if we should have to raise foreign loans, it will be easier to redeem them if we work in this spirit.

Help yourself!—*The Hochi* (Sept. 26).

Imperial Benevolence The Prince Regent's visit to the devastated areas is a natural enough act in the circumstances; but to the Japanese mind, filled with traditions and time-honoured conven-

tionalities, it cannot but appeal with a force difficult for outsiders to realize fully.

Apart from the evidence that the old idea of combining seclusion with reverence and cumbersomeness with dignity is dying out, the impression produced is one of the growing closeness of the direct relations between the people and the Imperial House, and the reality of the Imperial solicitude for the people's welfare.

One has only to look at the newspapers to see how true is this statement—to note in what feeling terms the Imperial visits have been reported.

The announcement is made that the Prince Regent has ordered the postponement of his marriage with Princess Nagako Kuni, intended for November, until January or February next year. His Imperial Highness has no heart to be the principal figure in so joyful an event in the midst of the indescribably awful calamity that has overtaken innumerable multitudes, and the widespread suffering and misery.

The city and prefectural assemblies of Tokyo passed resolutions asking the Prince Regent not to delay so important a national event, because of an occurrence, which though disastrous in the extreme, was after all local, not nationwide.

The memorial reached the Court, after the Prince had made up his mind to show his sorrow and sympathy for the afflicted in the manner he has chosen, and his order stands, though it is hardly necessary to say that the prefectural and municipal appeal would not have had the power to make him alter his decision, even if it had reached to him before.

This act of self-denial by the Prince Regent will not fail to have the most profound effect on the mind of the nation.

The country has, indeed, long since come to a conclusion that it will have a wise and popular sovereign in the Prince.

All this may sound too sentimental to foreign ears, but it voices a psychological truth peculiar to this country.—*The Japan Times*.

Subscribe Now

For THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

Despite our losses in the recent catastrophe, we shall carry out intention to reduce of the JAPAN MAGAZINE, beginning with the October issue. In keeping with the spirit of the Tokyo people, we will make our magazine finer and better than ever before, the recognized authority on Japan and its people. Subscribe now taking advantage of the reduced price from the outset.

Subscription payable in advance: ¥5.50 within the Japanese Empire; foreign countries \$3.00, post paid.
Single copy 50 sen or 25 cents.

Fill in and mail us the order form below :

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE CO.,

6, Itchome Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi-ku, TOKYO

Enclosed find.....for.....months' subscription to

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE commencing with the month of

.....

Name.....

Address.....

.....